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agencies have, namely, that this particular organization is the Moses, chosen by divine decree, to lead the community out of darkness into light. There never can be any very effective organization of community resources so long as each particular agency which exists independently of other community agencies thinks of itself as the leader of the community. There are many tasks in the modern community, and a variety of agencies is needed to meet them all. Affective promotion of the community welfare as a whole will come more quickly when the various agencies realize themselves as each a part of a whole, taking their places in a community of activities instead of each assuming that its function is to lead while the other organizations follow.

CECIL C. NORTH

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The Church and Socialism and Other Essays. By JOHN A. RYAN, D.D. Washington: The Catholic University Press, 1919. Pp. 251. \$1.50.

This book consists of eleven essays on the church and socialism, social reform, a living wage, false and true conceptions of welfare, etc.

The position of the author as professor of moral theology at the Catholic University of America indicates accurately his point of view. It is individualistic, static, absolutistic. He maintains the orthodox English classical economics but dominated by the religious and moral ideas of the Catholic church. The final authorities are the encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius X.

He criticizes state socialism as Schäffle did in his *Quintessence of Socialism*, ignoring the more recent distinction as set forth by Vanderfelde between statism or the organization of labor by the state and socialism, the organization of social labor by the workers grouped in public associations. He also criticizes rather effectively Carver's fundamental standard of value, i.e., only whatever increases the production of material goods is worth while.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Policeman and Public. By ARTHUR WOODS. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919. Pp. 178. \$1.35.

This book is one of the series of Yale Lectures on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship." Written by a man who was deputy police com-

missioner of New York City from 1907 to 1909 and commissioner from 1914 to 1917, one would expect it to be a practical discussion of the subject. Such it is. As a police commissioner Mr. Woods learned to understand the difficulties under which the policeman labors. Throughout the book is a sympathetic discussion of the problems from the standpoint of the policeman. At the same time he appreciates the reasons for the sometimes hostile attitude of the public toward the police.

Mr. Woods shows that the difficulties of the policeman arises partly from the fact that the law which he is supposed to enforce is rather puzzling on certain points. Judges cannot always agree as to just what the law means. How, then, can the policeman always decide wisely? Nevertheless, the policeman is the judge of first instance, for before the law comes to the courts for interpretation the policeman must enforce it. Moreover, the policeman is not only interpreter of the meaning of the law, but he is the people's advocate. It is his business to see that the law is so carried out that the interests of all the people are protected. He must not allow private interests to interfere with the rights of the people.

Mr. Woods points out the practical difficulty which the policeman has by reason of the fact that we pass laws which we do not expect to have enforced. Here is where most of the temptation of the policeman comes. He does not always know just which laws he is expected by public opinion to enforce. If he arrests people for violation of laws which are not supported by public sentiment, then the policeman is made a fool of by the judges discharging the cases as fast as the policeman can bring them in.

Mr. Woods believes that the police force in most cases is sound at the core. The few individuals who graft and are timeservers are the exceptions rather than the rule. If they are such it is because they are not well officered by men who are square, who will hold them to strict accountability, but who will fight for them and their rights. Mr. Woods believes that the source of most of our police difficulties is to be found in the police commissioner, the man at the head of the force. He urges as modification of the usual civil service rules in promotions, but is in favor of keeping them for taking men on the force.

In his opinion the city will have just as good a police force as the public demands. He summarizes the duty of the public to the police force thus: "The duty of the public toward its police force is, then, to provide it with sound leadership; to keep informed as to how the work

is being done; to insist that the policeman's welfare—physical, mental, moral—is well looked after; to demand from the force a high grade of performance of duty; to despise and condemn dishonest or any other unworthy conduct of the policeman or one who tempts him; but to be quick, cordial, and generous in perceiving good police work and in giving it whole-hearted approbation.”

J. L. GILLIN

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